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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1947.

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Britain Seeks To Reopen Trade With Japan

Troops Help To Move Coal

Britain's Growing Stocks

London, Feb. 17. Britain sent hundred of troops into the northern coalfields on Monday to speed deliveries of coal from fifty snow-bound mines to industrial areas blacked out since last Monday by the nation's critical fuel famine.

More than six hundred army trucks were engaged in "Operation King Cole," latest effort to build up fuel stocks at power plants.

Thousand of other troops, German prisoners of war and members of the Polish resettlement corps toiled to clear colliery slings and main line railways for traffic.

A constant stream of ships from Welsh and northern ports poured thousands of tons of coal into London and other big cities and all but essential traffic was cleared from rail lines to speed overland shipments.

Though reports indicated a general improvement in the supply position, there was still no indication when electricity would be restored to industrial and domestic consumers.

MEETING TO-DAY

The Prime Minister, Mr. Attlee and his "Coal Cabinet" are due to meet on Tuesday, reports from all parts of the Kingdom. Informed sources said, may at that time enable them to fix a date for restoring electricity supplies to industrial users.

The Prime Minister and his special advisers are empowered to order the switch-on without awaiting Cabinet sanctions.

It was regarded as certain, however, there would be no easing of restrictions on domestic consumers—ordered under threat of fine or imprisonment to use no power for five hours daily—for another week or two.

There still was the danger that another heavy fall of snow would disrupt railway traffic and that fresh gales would slow the movement of coal-laden ships.—Associated Press.

COAL STEADILY MOVING

London, Feb. 17. The Ministry of Fuel and Power to-night announced that the improvement in the fuel position continues following the great electricity cuts which started a week ago.

Despite the cold, almost as great as at any time during this worst winter in Britain for half a century, coal was today steadily moving from mines to power stations.

The Ministry of Fuel disclosed that savings in the first week of restrictions were 202,760 tons, equal to 20 per cent of consumption. Stocks at all power stations rose to a total of 1,073,000 tons as compared with just under 900,000 tons on February 7, "Black Friday," when cuts were announced.

Since early to-day, fleets of army lorries, which aim to shift thousands of tons of electricity and gas works daily, have been on the move. Welsh miners and dockers, who put in arduous extra hours of work (Continued on Page 4)

Jap. Captain To Die

Saigon, Feb. 17. The death sentence was passed today by a French military tribunal here on a Japanese officer, Captain Furukawa, convicted on charges of beheading 40 French prisoners and torturing and assassinating two others.

A Japanese sergeant, charged with complicity in the beheading, who was not in court, was also sentenced to death in his absence.

On Saturday, the same tribunal imposed 13 death sentences, four in absentia, on Japanese members of the Kempeitai (Japanese Gestapo) while 27 others received sentences of hard labour and solitary confinement for varying periods.

The members of the Kempeitai were variously charged with ill-treatment, torture and assassination of French resistance fighters in Indo-China.—Reuter.

China's Currency

Marshall & Koo Confer

Washington, Feb. 18. The Secretary of State, General G. C. Marshall conferred over an hour with the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wellington Koo, who said that a possibility of American aid in China's economic crisis was discussed.

Dr. Koo indicated to newsmen that a projected half billion United States loan to China was included in the discussion of matters of common interest. A satisfactory measure of Chinese political and economic stability is required by the United States as a prerequisite to the export-import bank loan.

Meanwhile, a high government authority stated that China so far has made no request to the United States to freeze deposits of Chinese nationals in American banks in order to assist Nanking to gain control of Chinese-owned foreign exchange abroad.

Government sources continued to discount Chinese rumours that individual Chinese possess gold accounts and other assets here totalling a billion United States dollars. Prevailing opinion here was that it was unlikely the United States would undertake such freezing.

It was said that a trend in official circles at present is away from such practice—the prime objective being the utmost possible freedom of such accounts as a helpful restoration to international trade.—Associated Press.

U.S. RESPONSE IS "FAVOURABLE"

Trading Act Repeal

London, Feb. 18. A Foreign Office spokesman said Britain had received a "favourable" response from the United States State Department to a request for facilities to resume trading with Japan.

These facilities would enable British commercial interests to send representatives into Japan to re-establish old contacts and develop a two-way trading, both in their own interests and also to speed up Japanese economic recovery, he added.

So far nothing has been heard from General MacArthur's Headquarters which, hitherto, has banned the entry of all Allied traders because of shortages of food and accommodation, the spokesman said. United States business since V-J Day has been operated by an official commercial company, which has handled Japanese exports and imports on a government-to-government basis. In the past, the United States has supplied nearly all of Japan's imports and has bought about 85 per cent of her exports.

The bulk of the balance has gone to Korea, China and Russia. British Government sources said that existing arrangements inside Japan were penalising Allied commercial interests primarily.

Neutrals who remained in the country during the war escaped General MacArthur's ban, according to informants, and have been permitted to bring new employees into Japan. Thus, when the British Government on one occasion purchased supplies of raw silk the product had to be inspected by a Swiss firm on the spot.—Associated Press.

SCAP AGREES TO REPEAL

Tokyo, Feb. 17. The "Trading with the Enemy" Act which regulated commerce between Japan and the United States since the surrender, will be repealed within 30 days, authoritative sources told the United Press to-day.

The sources cautioned, however, this did not mean "other" private trade with Japan. They said that permanent SCAP controls would still be maintained and imports and exports would be conducted for the time being through the same channels heretofore.

It was learned that last month the Treasury Department sounded out SCAP whether it favoured such repeal and received an affirmative reply. Since then the indications have been that the Act—which can be abrogated by a simple Treasury action through authority delegated by the President—will be repealed within two to four weeks.

SCAP's Economic and Scientific Section has long favoured repeal in order to give the Foreign Trade Division a freer hand in financing Japan's export programme. Recently it was revealed that a \$100,000,000 to \$200,000,000 "revolving fund" to supply Japan's wool and cotton manufacturing industries with raw material was sought in order that Japan might be paid for its "retained" imports, such as foodstuffs.

THREE ALTERNATIVES.

The "revolving fund" will be raised in one of three ways: (1) by cashing Japan's impounded wealth—gold, jewels and other valuables seized from the Japanese Army and placed in the Bank of Japan; (2) by a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, or other United States Government agency; (3) by a loan from private sources. All three plans were said to be under consideration in Washington. The sources said by repealing the Trading with the Enemy Act SCAP would more easily put either of the latter two plans into operation. They emphatically pointed out that repeal would not put Japan on the international monetary exchange.

RFC sources said it already had loaned Germany money to buy raw materials. It will be recalled Ambassador George Acheson, Jr., in an exclusive interview with the United Press in Washington, said that early revival of Japan's shattered economy was vitally necessary to check the "critical and almost desperate situation."

Authoritative sources said if repeal of the Act loosened too much of present SCAP controls, additional controls would be implemented.—United Press.

Kenya May Become A New Defensive Base

Cairo, Feb. 17. Super-fast aircraft, rockets and the atomic age are shrinking the distances of space on Earth so quickly that in the future the British Empire's lifeline almost certainly will be routed around the southern tip of Africa instead of through the Mediterranean Sea and the Suez Canal in any future war.

Difficulties of defending the Mediterranean have been apparent since the early stages of World War II when Axis aircraft closed the sea to through traffic. Since then, powerful weapons which almost ignore the barrier of distance have been developed—bombers with ranges of 10,000 or more miles, the German V-2 rockets and others which promise to be succeeded by even more stupendous tools of warfare.

The Suez Canal might be bombarded in any future war by guided missiles of greater range and accuracy than the V-1 and V-2 which Hitler threw upon England, or by atomic explosives or both. Even if an attacker had no atomic bombs and forward defenses kept his forces beyond the range of guided missiles, chances are that ships could use the Canal only to supply British troops in Palestine and Trans-Jordan.

NEW BASE SOUGHT

That is why the British have been looking lately for a new base of supply and strategic striking power remote enough to promise maximum security no matter how the new weapons of this age are developed or what the United Nations does to control them.

Officials in London announced recently they were giving serious consideration to the Crown Colony of Kenya, on the east coast of Africa, 2,600 miles to the south as the site of such a base.

Kenya is remote from any nation with sufficient industrial resources to support modern, full-scale military operations. It offers the best harbour on the east coast of Africa. It faces the southern sea lanes leading to the Far East and to the rich oil supplies of the Persian Gulf area, could be connected by motor highway with the west coast of Africa in case they were threatened with capture, as the British base in Egypt was threatened during the last war.

STRIKE STOPS BUILDING

New York, Feb. 17. Half of the city's housing construction was paralysed to-day by a flash strike of 1,000 key building trades workers, threatening eventual curtailment of \$500,000,000 worth of sorely needed new homes.

The strike was called when the workers refused an eight-hour day and demanded a seven-hour work day with a wage of \$2.50 hourly.

Meanwhile in Akron, 50,000 rubber workers of the CIO union will vote this week whether to strike as a result of the breakdown of contract negotiations. Strike votes will be taken at the Goodrich plants on Wednesday, at the Goodyear on Thursday and at Firestone on Friday.

The Big Three had arranged to negotiate a single contract covering the entire industry hence if a strike is decided it will shut down the major plants, provoking an interruption in the rubber goods production.—United Press.

Restoration Of Spanish Monarchy Expected Soon

Lisbon, Feb. 17. Negotiations for the restoration of the monarchy in Spain are now in their final stages, reliable sources said here to-day, and Generalissimo Franco reportedly has agreed to a Regency under which nine-year-old Don Juan Carlos, son of the pretender Don Juan, would rule.

Two prominent Spanish financial figures, the banker Juan March and the former Finance Minister Larraz, who figured in Franco's rise to power, were reported to be behind the scheme to establish a new peninsular government more in line with world opinion than the present regime.

Larraz and March were only two of the stream of prominent visitors Don Juan received from Spain recently.—United Press.

King's Speech At Capetown State Dinner

"Wonderful Evening"

Capetown, Feb. 17. His Majesty the King, responding to Field Marshal Jan Smuts' welcome at a state dinner on Monday night said:

"South Africa can show to a troubled world how peoples of different race and colour may live and work together for the common good."

"Thank God this great country has passed through both wars unscathed partly because of its own high spirit and natural strength and partly because of the strength and spirit of the Commonwealth."

"Like all nations, you have had problems to solve in the aftermath of war, but statesmanship has not failed you in the past 100 years, and I am confident it will guide you steadily to a just and contented relationship between all dwellers in your many-peopled land."

General Smuts had told the royal visitors just before: "We are convinced that your visit will serve to strengthen those bonds of goodwill and friendship among the member of your great family—the nations of the Commonwealth."

The King continued: "This is a wonderful evening for the Queen and me. Since it marks the fulfilment of a long held wish."

"I would have come to South Africa many years ago, but for compelling duties and the necessities of war. These were binding on us till victory was won, but I can tell you that, when peace at length returned, I counted very high among its blessings the freedom which it brought me to travel in the Commonwealth and to pay you a visit here."

Edward VII, the King recalled, had been the first to welcome to Britain "the brilliant soldiers—who had fought against him in the South African war."

The King went on: "It was a great satisfaction to him to set the seal upon the South African act a few months before he died, and warmly would he have recognised the breadth of the statesmanship which afterwards led the Union in partnership with the Commonwealth, through two world wars."

Paying tribute to General Smuts, King George said, "the whole Commonwealth is indebted to you."

(Continued on Page 4)

Wheat And Grain For England

Strachey Replies To Critics

London, Feb. 17. The Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey, told the House of Commons to-day that he expected Britain would receive "substantial quantities" of wheat and coarse grains from Argentina this year.

Mr. Strachey said the Government would be "very much obliged" if critics could show a method of getting Argentine grain for cheaper rates than those at present paid. He said, however, that Britain could not give up bulk purchases because Argentina insisted on selling from government to government.

Present stocks would not permit any increase in the soup ration, the Minister informed the House. Milk consumption in many former distressed areas had shown a threefold increase over the pre-war level, he added.

The Conservative member, Mr. Rupert de la Bère, asked Mr. Strachey why Britain paid £30 per ton to Argentina for wheat and only £15 per ton to the British farmer and the Canadian grain authorities.

"I do not necessarily accept those figures," replied Mr. Strachey, "but if the Honourable Member can show how to get Argentine wheat cheaper, I shall be very much obliged."

The Agriculture Minister, Mr. Tom Williams, told the Commons that present stocks for feeding stuffs for domestic poultry were not sufficient to restore the cut made last October, but "sympathetic consideration" toward restoration at the earliest possible moment would be given.—United Press.

NO SPANISH IMPORTS

London, Feb. 17. A denial of Spanish reports that Britain was importing food from Spain was given in the House of Commons to-day by the Food Minister, Mr. John Strachey.

Mr. Francis Noel Baker, had stated that in Spain considerable propaganda was being made both by the extreme Left and the extreme Right, claiming that food imported to Britain was one of the reasons for the present food shortage in Spain.

Mr. Strachey said he denied them completely if they were being made. The only imports were fruits, of which Spain had an export surplus which she had been very keen to sell to Britain.

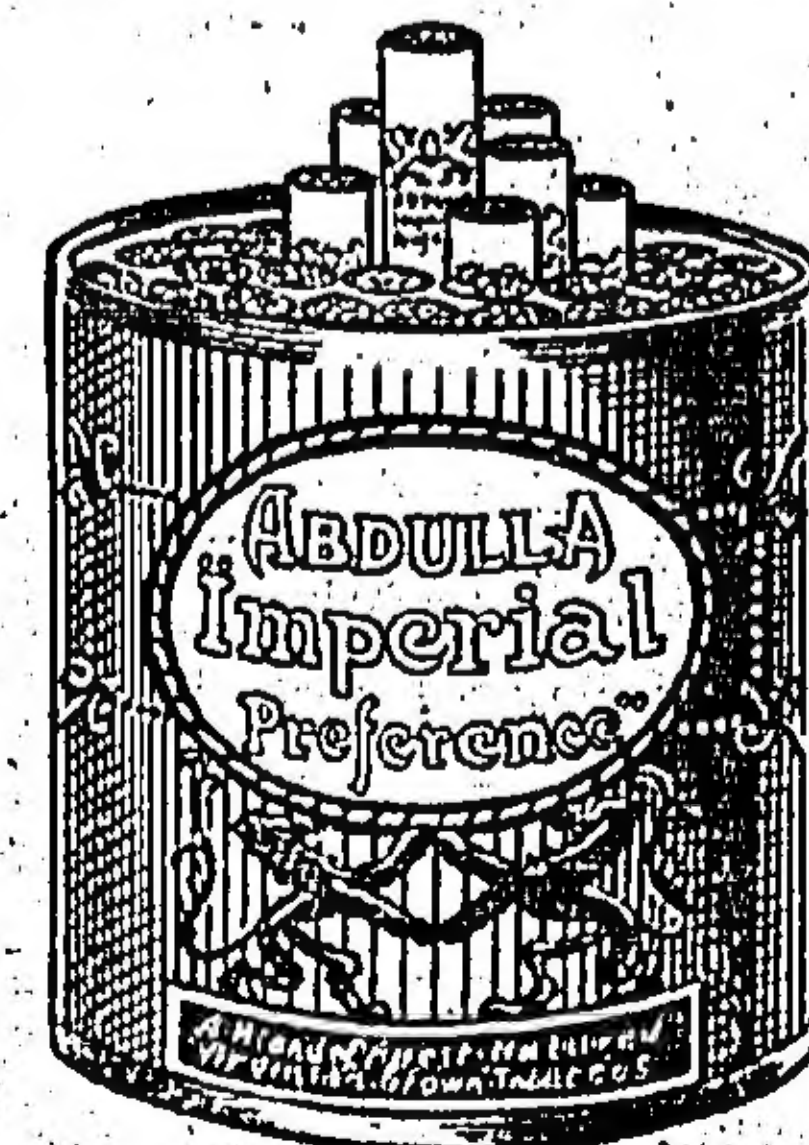
The price at which Britain is buying butter from Denmark was also referred to in the House to-day. After Food Minister Strachey had stated that it was 22s/6 a hundredweight to-day, Mr. William Shepherd (Cons.) asked if that covered cost of production.

Mr. Strachey replied that that was rather a question for the Danish Government.—Reuter.

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EDITORIAL

Making Our Roads Safer

QUETLY, but methodically, the police force has been putting Hongkong's traffic house into a state of orderliness during the past eleven months. Officially, the traffic department resumed activities in March, 1946, although it had to start functioning from the reoccupation days. In those times of confusion and disruption, the authorities were confronted with a set of problems somewhat distinct from those of to-day. Prime consideration was to find enough transport, both private and public, to meet requirements; there were too many pillion cyclists, who were just as much a menace as they were help. Perforce, through shortage of personnel, traffic control was negligible, and the street accident rate soared to new top levels.

The picture has changed in some essentials, but not all. The traffic department is still gravely understaffed; the accident rate remains high. But there are signs that vigorous measures are being taken to make Hongkong's streets safer than they were. Speed limits are once again being enforced, and figures show that at present summonses against speeding, dangerous and careless driving are up to pre-war levels. Immediate plans for further enforcement of traffic regulations include the reintroduction of speed limit control signs, both on the island and in Kowloon; the setting of police traps for offending drivers; a propaganda campaign to instruct all drivers in what are known as the "Ten Commandments of the Road," and the making of educational films in Hongkong, illustrating to the public generally the right and wrong way of using highways. These are all positive endeavours to make the colony's roads safer both for pedestrians and drivers, and they will receive full public approval. That they are needed—in fact, overdue—is graphically shown in the 10-months' street accident figures, ending last December. These showed 87 deaths, 206 seriously injured and 857 slightly hurt. There is yet another potent reason why traffic control should be raised to the highest point of efficiency possible to-day, there are 6,000 registered private vehicles and 10,000 drivers on the road. There is also an estimated 1,000,000 people in Hongkong. In the face of these figures, only the strictest supervision of both pedestrians and traffic can keep the accident rate down to reasonable proportions.

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PUNTS THROUGH THAMES ICE



The winter has been particularly severe in Britain. Picture shows a Windsor lock-keeper going out on a punt with his dog to break up the Thames ice.

INSPIRING—HEROIC—PATHETIC

Captain Scott's Dash to the South Pole

By DAN L. THRAPP

United Press Staff Correspondent

ONE of Britain's most inspiring, and at the same time pathetic, true tales of heroism—the tragic death of Captain Robert Falcon Scott within 11 miles of safety after a memorable trek across the inhospitable Antarctic—will be filmed by Ealing Studios soon.

Cameraman Oswald Sordani, who filmed last year's outstanding Australian adventure film, "The Overlanders," is now in the Antarctic with the British scientific ship, *Trepassey*. He will take background pictures for the film and return in March to England, where a story of the explorer's last trip is in preparation.

Cast and final details of the movie have not yet been decided. The director will be Charles Frend and the producer Michael Balcon.

Building an empire often calls for heroism, and the British Empire was no exception. Among the bravest tales of the strong men who forced its links are the stories of those who extended the Empire into the Arctic and to the South Pole.

And outstanding among these incredible legends of fortitude in the face of almost insuperable hardships is the story of Scott and his last expedition.

NO NOVICE

SCOTT was a Captain in the Royal Navy, and he was no novice at Antarctic exploration when he started on his last trip. He had led a huge, carefully planned and skillfully executed expedition in 1903-4 to the Ross ice barrier, a couple of hundred miles west of Little America.

Rupert and Ninky—38



The Scout keeps on marching briskly with Rupert at his heels and then turns abruptly into quite a small office with a few toys arranged neatly on shelves. An aged doll with a quill behind his ear comes to meet them. "This is the store-keeper, put your donkey down, Rupert, and see if he can explain why he jumps!" says the Scout. The little bear obeys and the old storekeeper bends down and looks closely at Ninky. "Well, why doesn't he jump?" he says. "There's nothing to explain so far as I can see!" ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

UNDERFED, OVERWORKED

EVERYTHING went wrong with the Scott expedition. He used tough Manchurian ponies instead of dogs, and although he planned to use them as food, one was completely lost when it fell into a deep crevasse on the south-bound journey and the sledges had to be dragged mostly by hand from the sea-level ice barrier to the 10,000-foot high South Polar Plateau.

Underfed and overworked, the little Scott party was almost exhausted when they topped the Plateau, but they struggled on over the pitiless frozen wastes, always seeking more speed because the season was drawing to a close. Then to top it all, they reached the Pole itself, on January 13, 1912, to find Amundsen's tent and to know that they had been beaten by a single month, in a goal for which they had struggled so far.

They turned north, but it was dangerously late in the season. They followed a tortuous mountain glacier from the Plateau to the Ross ice barrier, and halfway down one

SIR JOHN ORR is the world's greatest expert on nutrition. Sir John Orr knows what we should eat, and how we should grow it and distribute it. Sir John Orr has the answer to famine. Sir John Orr's name rings round the world as the clear-sighted Planner of Plenty.

And yet, you will be pleased to hear (because it is always pleasant for us groundlings to find flaws in the mighty), Sir John Orr is not very good at arranging a cup of tea and slice of cake for himself. I established that when I went to see him.

He was dying, he said—though no man ever looked more alive—for tea and cake. An hour later, after inquiries at three places, he had only reached the stage of saying to a waitress: "I asked for ten before all these others."

The one other story I know against him is that when this genial of nutrition went to doctor in Washington he was told that he was suffering from vitamin deficiency.

The man who fights against famine

Close-up of
SIR JOHN BOYD ORR

By Victor
Thompson

For the rest, it must all be praise and deep respect. Man, thinkers and doers, the World Food Plan which Sir John has before the nations—after wearing himself out in its preparation—may well save the world from the atom bomb.

First (and he would have it that way himself), he is a Scotman. Meeting him, you do not have to be told so. He looks like one and talks like one. Remembering his fanatical devotion to hard work, I would also say that he thinks like one.

He is a tall, pipe-smoking man of 65, with a lean, shaven face and sharp blue eyes that rest, as it were, under what must surely be the world's bushiest eyebrows.

No wonder he has overcome so many obstacles in his career. With those eyebrows a man has only to frown to quell opposition.

Even before they grew to their present luxuriance, however, John Boyd Orr was a leader of men—emphatic and stubborn.

Farming Lure

As a student at Glasgow University (of which he became Rector in 1945), he took not only the M.A. degree, but the M.D. and the D.Sc. and a coveted gold medal.

"And yet," he told me, "all the time I was becoming a doctor, I was really hankering to be a farmer. Farming was in my blood, and I nearly threw over everything to try it."

Well, he didn't throw over everything. Good Scots don't go in for that sort of thing. They try to find a way of having their cake and eating it, and that is what young John Orr did.

He secured a post at the small Rowett Research Institute in Aberdeenshire, which was scientifically investigating problems of animal nutrition. He could rear pigs and pursue his medical career.

As director of the Institute, he had already widened its scope to cover all problems of nutrition, human as well as animal, when the first world war began.

D.S.O. and M.C.

HE became an Army doctor, and then volunteered as a naval surgeon in secret cruisers. Before he was recalled to help in post-war food planning, he had added the D.S.O. and M.C. to the string of initials after his name.

There followed industrious years in which the Rowett Institute grew in importance and acreage. A stream of illuminating pamphlets came from it and all of them bore the stamp of John Boyd Orr's logical brain.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1947, by Ely Culbertson)

When a player has considerable strength in three suits, he should plan his bidding so that he can mention all three suits without committing himself to too high a contract. Consider this deal:

North, dealer
North-South vulnerable

NORTH
♠ K Q
♥ K Q 10 9 8 4
♦ 7
♣ K 9 5 3

WEST
♠ 9 5
♥ 8 3 2
♦ Q J 9 5 4
♣ Q 8 6

EAST
♠ J 10 8 4
♥ A J 7 5
♦ 10 6 2
♣ 7 2

SOUTH
♠ A 7 6 5 2
♥ —
♦ A K 8 3
♣ A J 10 4

This is how the hand was actually bid:

North	East	South	West
1 heart	Pass	2 spades	Pass
2 hearts	Pass	3 diamonds	Pass
3 hearts	Pass	4 no trump	Pass
4 spades	Pass	5 no trump	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

*Blackwood Convention

West led the diamond queen, and declarer soon found that he had saddled himself with a ridiculous contract. Even though he guessed the position of the club queen and made four tricks in that suit, he ended up down two.

"This was a rather serious loss to take on a hand that should have netted North-South a very large score. Obviously, a small slam could have been made without great difficulty at clubs, but that suit was not even mentioned by either partner (North's five-club bid was not really a mention of the suit—it was merely an ace-denying response to four no trump)."

The trouble was that South was in too great a hurry to show the general strength of his hand and to inquire about North's top cards, and too little concerned with the best place to play the hand. His utter lack of fit with hearts, and the obvious desirability of naming all three of his own suits, dictated a go-slow policy. He should have bid only one spade, then shown his diamonds, and finally bid clubs. North, of course, would support the last-named suit, and then South could logically go on to a small slam at clubs.

He was able to prove on an experimental farm that harvests could be multiplied by scientific ideas, and in 1935 he was knighted for his work. F.R.S., LL.D., and J.P. were also added.

Soon after that he shocked all the complacent people in the land by declaring and proving that half the population were victims of malnutrition. His book, "Food, Health and Income," became the bible of the cause of Peace through Plenty.

Still wanting to become a farmer, he found himself working and arguing—always—arguing—in overwinding spires; and though he was independent in politics he found naturally that as a reformer he worked more and more with the Left.

In 1943, he went as a British delegate to Hot Springs for the World Food Conference.

The Plan

HE ended by personifying the whole gathering and its humanitarian aims.

He is, you see, not only a scientist and a prophet, but a skilled mixer of meetings, a committee man who never loses his temper unless he means to.

In October, 1945, by which time he was M.P. for Scottish Universities, he was elected Director-General of the F.A.O.—the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations.

"I didn't want to take it, but I couldn't refuse," he told me. "And then I said I would resign as soon as the thing was under way—but I can't do that either until the Plan is accepted and working. I am afraid my farm gets further and further away."

A Great Man

HAVING finally secured that tea, he walked back to his offices, talking about the Plan.

By the Duke of York's Steps, under a statue that symbolises the bad old world of marching armies, he stopped in the middle of the road while taxis whizzed round him.

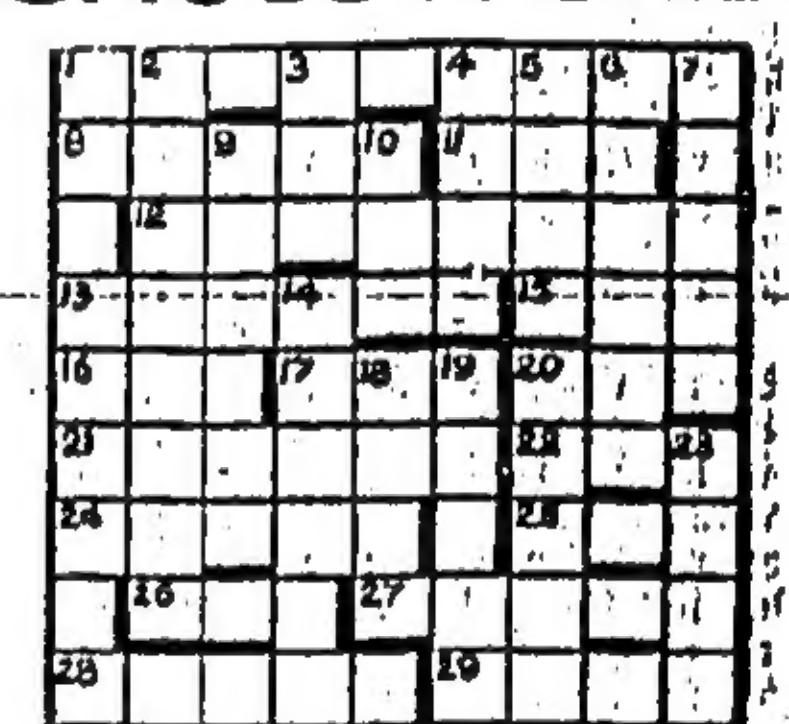
"Peace can't be built on a foundation of empty stomachs," he said.

"F.A.O. can decide the fate of the world for the next fifty years," he said.

Then, using those eyebrows to quell any tax-driver who looked like disputing his passage, he walked back to his office to con over the Plan for the last time before he packed.

A great man. One of the new men, even though he is 65. A brother of Wells and Beveridge and all the rest who share a vision and work to make it real.

CROSSWORD



Across

- Just the one to make the bed. (5)
 - Taken from a code message. (5)
 - Caused by loss of colour. (5)
 - A bread mixture. (5)
 - Took the chair. (5)
 - Lug. (5)
 - It's purpose is to cover. (5)
 - When his she's outside the law. (5)
 - Precedes the soldier, but follows a tinker. (5)
 - We've had plenty of it lately. (5)
 - A grass disease. (5)
 - Following the limp it will harm. (5)
 - Married, no the reverse. (5)
 - Tally. (5)
 - What a warty mess it is. (5)
 - Soldier. (5)
- Down
- The very people to set quarrels in other people's property. (5)
 - It was found to be boneless. (5)
 - Taken from a larder. (5)
 - Lends class at Eton? (5)
 - The sick "Cousin" was warned about. (5)
 - Opening word. (5)
 - One comedian suggested that most things were this way, well as sweet. (5)
 - Fact that suggests a covered feature. (5)
 - To this is matched. (5)
 - Grania. (5) 18. Just a tribe. (5)
 - Optates. (5) 20. Informed. (5)
 - Travel. (5)

NANCY Nancy Reads Far Away

By Ernie Bushmiller



When You Feel Tired and Restless

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Elliotts Nerve and Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women *This Space Every Day*

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Straight talk to die
TEEN TOPICS!

Many of my Teen Age readers write, asking for diets, for exercises to reduce. They want to reduce at once and no waiting!

Well, just understand this—that Teen Age girls must not go on reducing diets, they are in the growing stage and need all the strength that they have. Certainly they can eat sensibly and practise food control. A chubby Teener can follow a food plan—cut out sodas and other sweet drinks. She can eat less sugar, eat steamed fruits instead of ice cream and puddings for dessert.

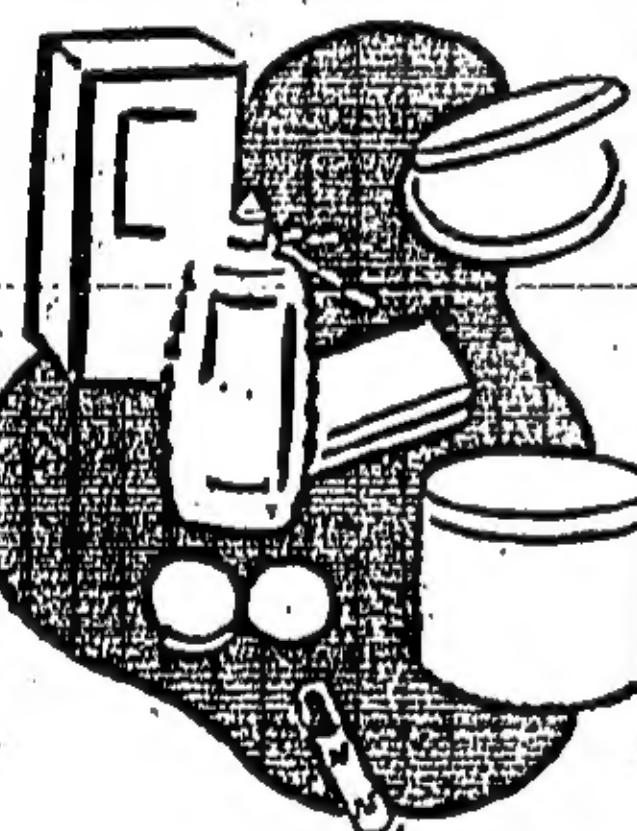
And Teeners can exercise. Most schools have gym and I heartily advocate your joining.

Posture is a part of beauty, as you stand, so you walk. So posture is of prime importance for Teeners and Oldsters and in-betweeners!

The too-fat Teener has every chance in the world of growing into a slim beauty. But no rigid diets and no diets at all unless under a doctor's care. Lie, and he alone, the proper person to plan a diet for a growing girl.

Diet fads swept the world a few years ago and young and old alike dieted. It became a pastime and it wasn't good! Doctors and health and diet experts were upstaged at the results. Nervous breakdowns, illness, physical collapse—that was the answer and the result of foolish dieting. We are wise now and say "No" to diets but "Yes" to Food Control, which is the eating of just enough of the proper food. And we say "Yes" to exercising.

Minute Make-up by GABRIELLE



Keep all of your beauty aids together in a box. You will be well groomed when you can dress swiftly and make up quickly. But have a place for everything and everything in its place. Keep colors together and matched makeup in a separate box.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Since I told the judge there were only 25 orders for cars ahead of his now, he's been watching us pretty close!"

American Fleet Should Be Kept At Current Strength, Says Halsey

Maintenance of the postwar United States Navy at its current strength and a large naval reserve is recommended by Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., "to guarantee a sound, fair and lasting peace."

"Strength has always been the best insurance against aggression," he said in an address before the Navy League of Cincinnati.

"I firmly believe that a powerful navy, both in active and reserve forces, is an urgent necessity. I propose maintenance of our post-war navy at its current strength and support of a large and efficient naval reserve."

Halsey said "the prospects of entering another war bereft of a powerful active fleet and air force are more alarming to me than the prospect of war itself."

"We cannot return at the last minute," the commander of the Third and Fourth Fleets, which played havoc with the Japanese in the Pacific, declared. "There will be no last minute of grace in the next war."

"We cannot tell where or when the enemy will strike. This much we know: the days of the formal declarations of war are past; such declarations, if made at all, will be merely ex-post facto formalities."

False Security

The Admiral asserted that American should "not be lulled into a false sense of security by the magical words 'world disarmament.'"

"We should not lay up one more ship until each of our former allies has done so. We must not be tricked into scrapping brand new warships if other countries scrap only obsolete craft or blueprint battleships. We must not scrap atom bomb plants, or similar manufacturing processes, until we have assurance that other nations will not take up the 'art' at any time in the future."

Halsey said the U.S. Navy wants, needs and can accommodate roughly a million men in organized and volunteer services.—Associated Press.

Wives Who Didn't Like America

Husbands who drink too much, the high cost of living in the U.S., and dislike of city life, were but a few of the reasons for their return given by British wives of GIs who arrived in London recently from New York.

Some had said good-bye to their husbands for ever, others stated that their husbands would be following them in a week or two—some in the hope of finding jobs in Britain; others on extended service with the US Army.

"No doubt I could have settled down, but I found everything too dear," said Mrs. Muriel Castro, wife of Mr. George Castro, a beautician of New York, who is returning to her parents' home at St. Neots, Huntingdon, with her baby daughter, Virginia. "I don't like city life," she added.

Disillusioned

Mrs. Winifred Stussy, whose home is in Homelen-road, Yardley, Birmingham, sailed for the United States last May and was disillusioned almost from the start.

She stayed with her husband for only eight weeks. After that she lived with her sister-in-law in Kansas.

"My father-in-law was very good to me. He paid my passage home," said Mrs. Stussy, who had not the money to apply for a divorce in the United States. She hopes to do so in England.

Said Mrs. Emily Pembroke of Ruislip: "My husband hasn't got a job. He is coming over to join me soon. Perhaps he can find work here."

Disappointed, but not disillusioned, was 10-year-old Miss Eve Pateman, of Walthamstow, who stole a passage in the Willard Holbrook, hoping that once she reached the United States she would be able to speed up her marriage.

While she was waiting for a passage home she was allowed to see her prospective husband every day, but a maid kept an eye on them in case they were tempted to slip away and further complicate matters by getting married.

Miss Pateman's fiancé obtained leave of absence from his employers in Washington so that he might accompany her to England and help in straightening out things and arranging for the wedding.

Swedes To Take German Children

Countess Ebba Bonde of Sweden, who took the initiative in a countrywide "Save German Children" campaign, told the United Press that more than 200,000 German children from the Rhine and Ruhr areas could be received in Swedish homes.

Provided the government sanctions this relief action and the necessary arrangements can be made in Germany, the first group of children will reach Sweden sometime this month, the Countess said.

The Countess and other influential persons who sponsor the relief movement have already secured full support from several big organizations and humanitarian associations.

Some days ago, the Swedish Archbishop Erling Eiden promised Countess Ebba Bonde that the State Church would also back the campaign.

According to the initial plans, only some 40,000 to 50,000 children would be taken to Sweden. The interest, shown by the press and the public, however, indicates that up to three times that number of homes can be opened for them.

Famed Organizer

The organization for transportation of the children—called Kinder von Ruhr und Rhein—is headed by director Harry Soderman, chief of the Swedish Criminal Technical Institute. Soderman is best known for his voluntary organization of the training of Norwegian police forces in Sweden during the war.

Soderman leads the campaign from his office, where 80 girl clerks are working on applications from German and refugee Swedish families that are willing to take care of a German boy or girl.



AMERICA'S BLUEBLOODS LISTED

A new volume called "Burke's Distinguished Families of America" was published recently—and the Trumans, Roosevelts and Eisenhowers won't find their names listed.

Only families "of British origin who are now resident in the U.S.A." are listed in the book, issued by Burke's Peerage, the publishing firm which for years has filled their books with the facts about British bluebloods.

"Distinguished Families of America" lists and describes 1,600 families and nearly 10,000 of their members, from Edward Mosley Abbott, of Westford, Mass., to Mrs. Edward White Libby, of Stockton Springs, Maine.

Mrs. Libby comes last on the alphabetical list because she is a member of the Wyman family.

Perhaps because of the "British origin" barrier—or possibly because, as a spokesman for the firm said, "we make no claim that our listing is complete"—not a single member of President Truman's Cabinet gets in.

Some Excluded

Neither the Drexels nor the Biddies make the grade, either, and the Vanderbilts are excluded along with the Astors—although the Astors are represented in the parent volumes, "Burke's Peerage and Knightage" and "Burke's Landed Gentry."

Some of those admitted past the invisible barrier are connected with the Peerage, like Graham Bethune Grosvenor of Grayman, Old Westbury, Long Island—"almost certainly," Burke's said, a connection of the Duke of Westminster. Another entry is Mrs. John Randolph Clark of St. Albans, Vermont, said to be "definitely of the same family" as the Earl of Beauchamp.—Associated Press.

TWO PAINTINGS STOLEN

Police and art experts throughout Australia are watching for two valuable paintings, which were stolen from Sydney University last December.

The paintings, "Street in Cairo," valued at £250, and "Seller of Drinks," worth £175, belong to Dr. Oscar Paul, of the Australian Club, Macquarie-street, who had lent them to the University.

Both were painted by the late Sir Arthur Streeton. Well-known artist, Sir Lionel Lindsay, has described "Street in Cairo" as "a little masterpiece."

The paintings, which were on exhibition in the Union Hall, were missed on December 20, but the loss was not reported to the police until January 2.

Galleries in 11 Australian cities have been informed, and asked to watch for the paintings.

"Insomnia Girl" Is Chosen

Eight amateur painters, led by film stars Edward G. Robinson, Edgar Bergen and Henry Carmichael, recently named voluptuous starlet Marian Carr as their "Insomnia Girl."

Her beauty, they said, was enough to "keep a man awake at night." They all submitted original portraits of Miss Carr—in a transparent blue negligee—to prove their point.

Prize canvas was turned out by Comedian Peter Lind Hayes, who painted the blonde Miss Carr with an aspirin for a face and sleeping pills and alarm clocks in her hands.

Other would-be Whitstons included director Norman MacLeod, cowboy star James Warren, actor Michael Dunne and Disney artist Ross Shattuck.—United Press.

RUSSIA TO BUILD LUXURY LINERS

Russia intends to build ships of a size to compete with those employed in the world's luxury liner trade, reports Associated Press quoting the Moscow Radio.

SHOWING TO-DAY

QUEEN'S

Tyrone POWER • Betty GRABLE

"A YANK IN THE R.A.F."

with John SUTTON • Reginald GARDNER

A 20th Century-Fox Picture
—NEXT CHANGE—
The Story of Love beyond all Living!

JOHN PAYNE
MAUREEN O'HARA
WILLIAM BENDIX

Sentimental Journey

and Presenting CONNIE MARSHALL
Directed by WALTER LANG • Produced by WALTER MOROSCO

TO-DAY ONLY
2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

ALHAMBRA

THE Private LIFE OF A GREAT Public HERO!

SAMUEL GOLDWYN
GARY COOPER
The PRIDE OF THE YANKEES

TERESA WRIGHT • RAY RUTH • WALTER BRIDGMAN
TILLIE DE TRUAX • BETTE MIDGLEY
Directed by SAM WOOD
Released through 20th Century-Fox, Inc.

Screen Play by Jo Swerling and Herman J. Mankiewicz • Original Story by Paul Gallico

TO-MORROW! "SUBMARINE RAIDER"

John HOWARD
Marguerite CHAPMAN in

LEE THEATRE

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W. BAKING & CO., ALEXANDRA BLDG., CR. FL.
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SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.10 & 9.20 P.M.

"SACRED CITY"

MANDARIN DIALOGUE PICTURE
A CENTRAL MOTION PICTURE STUDIO PRODUCTION
—TO-MORROW—
"DEVOTION"

Olivia Sydney
IDA LUPINO • PAUL HENREID • DE HAVILLAND • GREENSTREET

CATHAY

SWANSEA ROAD SWANSEA

AN M-G-M'S MUSICAL COMEDY MASTERPIECE!

Red SKELTON • Eleanor POWELL in

"I DOOD IT"

with Jimmy DORSEY and his ORCHESTRA.

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

WATCH FOR OPENING DATE!

That WHOLE of a Show!
WALT DISNEY'S
Pinocchio
WONDERFUL ADVENTURES OF
TECHNICOLOR

War Improved American Diet

METER REGISTERS FILM REACTIONS

An idea designed to reduce the chances of a film or play "flopping" on its first night has been developed by two Chicago businessmen.

"It is to have representative audiences see productions before they are actually released in the theatre. The reactions of this audience are noted by small hand meters, which register from 'very bad' to 'very good.'"

The results of the meter findings are registered on a graph, which shows what parts of the production were or were not liked.

The meters have already been used for film "pre-reviews," and a similar device is in preparation for use in testing radio programmes.

War-time rationing, coupled with increased incomes caused by higher wages, paid in war industries, improved the American diet, according to nutritionists of the United States Department of Agriculture.

More milk, fresh green and yellow vegetables, fruit and tomato, juices went into the diet of low-income families which previously lived on a restricted diet and flour was enriched and improved with vitamins.

The Department said people had learned more about what to eat and, even if their incomes drop again, they will eat more nourishing food than before.—Associated Press.

£10,000 Jewels Stolen

Torquay, Feb. 17. Jewels valued at £10,000 were reported stolen to-day from a suite in the luxurious Imperial Hotel here, where the Princess Royal, sister of the King, is staying.

Police said the theft occurred on Saturday night while the owner, a woman identified only as "Mrs Booth" of London, was dancing in the hotel ballroom.

Descriptions of the missing jewels—a pair of earrings, five rings, two pearls and a sapphire and diamond brooch—were circulated throughout the country.

In two other burglaries during the past few months thieves have taken jewels valued at £5,000 from guests at the hotel, which overlooks Tor Bay in this fashionable winter resort.

The Princess Royal, sometimes known as Princess Mary, is one of the three daughters of the late King who accompanied the King on his tour to act for the King during his absence on the South African tour.—Associated Press.

SCAP VIEW OF SHINTO

Tokyo, Feb. 17. Mr. W. K. Bunce, chief of SCAP's Civil Information, Education and Religious division told Japanese newspapermen to-day that Shintoism will survive only by keeping free of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic elements that contaminated it, and becoming in future a contributing force in the life of the Japanese nation.

He said one of the most damning bits of evidence against the political morality of the Japanese people is that it allowed political thugs who used corrupt interpretations of Shinto to justify assassination and murder.

Mr. Bunce said Shinto nationalism developed Shintoism to a point of ultra-nationalism during the last 200 years, and these interpretations were exploited to justify territorial expansion and military forces and to suppress thoughts, domestically considered dangerous to the existing political, economic or social system.—United Press.

Nanking Troops Take Two Towns

Nanking, Feb. 17. Government forces captured Kin-hsing, in southwest Shantung, and Luyi, in East Honan, to-day, according to the latest press reports.

The Communist headquarters meanwhile claim that the 8th Route Army has taken Hsu-hsi and Tso-ho, two Hsiao towns north of Paoing, on the Peiping-Hankow railway.

Military observers predict that the next major Shantung battle will take place in the central part of the province at Meng-yin, 75 miles north-west of the recently captured town of Linyi.

Government troops are at present converging on the town from the north, while two Communist columns are rushing from the south and southwest to relieve the garrison there.—Reuter.

TROOPS HELP TO MOVE COAL

(Continued from Page 1)

yesterday, maintained their production speed-up to-day.

Thousands of miners, railway workers, dockers and transport workers, who yesterday sacrificed Sunday to keep coal moving, have already agreed to work again next Sunday on being told that the crisis is not yet over.

A railway spokesman said to-night that efforts to speed up transport had met with considerable success, notwithstanding the fact that some lines are still snow-blocked.

"Nearly 500,000 tons per working day are being cleared from collieries and supplies of coal that had accumulated at pits prior to February 13 have been considerably reduced," he added.

NO EXPORTING YET

Sir Guy Nott-Bower, official spokesman of the Ministry of Fuel, said at a press conference to-day that there was no likelihood of coal exports being continued in the near future.

"The basic needs of Britain are satisfied and will not be able to consider beginning exports again," Sir Guy said. "Naturally, we look forward to a large-scale export trade in coal, as it is a vital economic factor. I have no doubt that there have been some sharp reactions from countries which have been importing British coal."

News of other countries hit by the fuel shortage was Dublin—Following cuts in coal exports from Britain railway services in Ireland have been drastically reduced and cattle trains stopped.

Oslo: The Norwegian capital is facing a fuel crisis due to prolonged cold and ice in Oslo fiord. Fuel-reducing cuts were announced, including the closure of schools, churches, public baths and cinemas and places of entertainment, except those using oil fuel or electricity.

Prague: Snow drifts 20 feet deep covered on railway line in Czechoslovakia to-day. The Prague Technical College and other schools have closed till March 2.—Reuter.

Nazi Judges Face Trial For Misuse Of Powers

Nylons To Be Cheaper

Wilmington, Delaware, Feb. 17. Dupont Company announced cuts to-day in prices of nylon yarn, which has largely replaced silk in the hosiery market.

The company said reductions ranging from five cents to \$1 a pound through the entire list of types produced an average of six per cent.—Associated Press.

SUSPECTED TYPHOID

NINE CASES OFF TROOPSHIP

Singapore, Feb. 17. Out of the thousand British servicemen disembarked at Singapore on February 8 from the 26,689-ton Royal Mail transport Andes, nine cases of suspected typhoid have been admitted to the British 47th General Hospital, it was learned to-day, and there has been one death from an undiagnosed cause.

All servicemen who arrived here aboard the Andes have now been ordered to report immediately to their medical officers any symptoms such as headaches, high temperatures or sore throats. It is understood.

The Andes left Singapore on February 13, homeward bound on her last trip as a troopship.—Reuter.

Repatriation Of Germans

Shanghai, Feb. 17. The northern German port of Bremerhaven will be the destination of over 200 German nationals who are being repatriated from Shanghai aboard the United States ship Marine Jumper sometime this week, it is learned to-day.

Meanwhile, the Chinese authorities have taken special precautionary measures to prevent any repatriates from "jumping" the trip, and it is understood that at least two Germans have been placed under surveillance pending embarkation.

This will be the second repatriation of Germans from China since the Japanese capitulation. The first group was shipped home last spring.—Reuter.

Museum Butterflies Found in House

London, Feb. 17. Scotland Yard disclosed to-day that two of its men investigating another case in Australia had been called into the "Mystery of the Missing Butterflies."

Radio messages between the Yard and Australian police were expected to throw new light on the theft of 1,000 rare specimens of butterflies which have now been found in a Surrey home after disappearing from Melbourne Museum a year ago. The detectives are checking the possibility that other rare specimens may have been stolen in New Zealand.—United Press.

Independence Guarantee For Austria Demanded

London, Feb. 17. The United States to-day said that she would serve notice on the other Big Four powers that she would insist that the Austrian peace treaty contain a clause guaranteeing Austria's political and economic independence until the United Nations Security Council is in a position to do so.

"It is our feeling that prohibition of Anschluss with Germany is not enough. Austria must be protected from aggression arising from any quarter," an American spokesman said.

The American representative, Gen. Mark Clark, informed other members of the Foreign Ministers' Council of Deputies to-day that he would insist the American proposal be placed before the Foreign Ministers' Council in Moscow. Both the Russian and British deputies are opposed to a guarantee.

A measure of French support for the American proposal was indicated, however.

The Soviet deputy, Mr. Feodor Gusev, said it was "inconceivable that any threat to Austrian sovereignty could arise from any quarter other than Germany."

"However, we do not agree with him," an American source said.

Nuremberg, Feb. 17. Fifteen Nazi judges and lawyers and officials of the Reich Ministry of Justice to-day pleaded not guilty when arraigned on charges of turning the German courts into a judicial machine without trace of freedom or independence.

ARMADA FOR IMMIGRANTS

Reported Scheme By Jewish Organisations

London, Feb. 17. The Daily Telegraph reported from Jerusalem to-night that official Zionist organisations were believed to be busy completing plans to send an armada of American-made ships to France, Italy and Greece to pick up Jewish immigrants and transport them to the Holy Land.

"In this way they hope to get large numbers of immigrants into Palestine before the United Nations begin to consider the country's future," the dispatch said.

It also said organisations connected with the Jewish Agency had already told the immigrants to assemble. The promoters were said to believe that ex-servicemen, the British would be reluctant to interfere with the vessels.

The first American craft, Ulula, was said to be due at Palestine soon.—United Press.

BUSINESSMEN ARMED

Jerusalem, Feb. 17. Eight hundred British businessmen living in "security" cantonments in Haifa are now carrying arms, mostly automatics "packed" in shoulder holsters, with the approval of the British military authorities, it was learned to-day. They are mostly oilmen and their wives and families who have been evacuated under the "quilt Palestine" order. Before issuing them with arms, however, the military authorities pointed out that in the Army the loss of arms is "an offence triable by a court martial."

The businessmen were also told they could leave their barred vehicles if they went out in force and armed. They already travel to their offices in a convoy escorted by armoured cars.—Reuter.

BACK TO FUNDAMENTALS

London, Feb. 17. Britain's decision to refer the Palestine problem to the United Nations "brings us back to the fundamentals of our problem and to the origins of the mandate," said Moshe Shertok, head of the political department of the Jewish Agency for Palestine at a meeting to-day.

Will the British government as a mandatory "lay their trust before the present supreme international body pure and unadorned exactly as they received it," or will they bring it "distorted as it now is by beyond recognition?" he asked.

He also asked whether the ban on immigration would be maintained "save for a trickle of 1,500 a month" and whether discrimination against the Jews would continue in regard to land legislation.

Without an immediate change in these vital respects the United Nations must "appear as a new time-gaining device," he said.

He added: "No amount of repression can stifle in the hearts of the present Jewish generation the urge to freedom. No excess of brutal force can eradicate from the hearts of the Jews their devotion to Zion."—Reuter.

Censorship Imposed

Singapore, Feb. 17. French authorities in Indo-China announced to-day that all press cables would be censored for "security reasons."

The authorities said the censorship was established mainly to stop circulation of "false and unconfirmed news and attacks on official authority."—United Press.

CLEVELAND CRASH PROBE

Washington, Feb. 17. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, Commander of the AAF, to-day named an inquiry board to investigate the crash of an Army C-45 piloted by Col Earle L. Johnson, national commander of the Civil Air Patrol.

The plane crashed and burned shortly after taking off from the Cleveland airport, and witnesses said one of its two motors exploded in flight.

Col Johnson, whose promotion to Brigadier-General was in the hands of Congress, was making a tour of civil air patrol units throughout the nation.

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KING'S SPEECH STATE DINNER

(Continued from Page 1)

Earlier the King had decorated the South African Premier with the Order of Merit, awarded several months ago saying that no award was ever better deserved. "We are grateful to the Queen and me and our daughters—see as much of South Africa in all its variety of life and scenery as the time at our disposal will allow," the King added.

"We are looking forward to our travel most keenly and I have no doubt of any kind that, before we leave—South Africa, we shall be wondering when we may hope to visit it again."—Associated Press.

SCIENTISTS TO EXAMINE POLAR OASIS

Aboard USS Mt Olympus, Feb. 17. A flying force of scientists will be sent on February 24 to make an intensive study of the "oasis" of open warm water lakes, bare mountains and neat beaches in the midst of glaciers which aerial observers spotted last week.

It is a 40 square mile area five miles inland from Knox Coast and approximately 10 miles from the open sea. The unfrozen lake apparently was 200 feet above sea level. The scientists will determine whether the warm water is due to a volcano.

The survey also will determine the availability of a warm water clearing for a future Polar camp site.

First called "Shangri-la," the area has now been officially named Bunge's Oasis, after Lt-Comdr David Bunge who was the pilot of the Mariner patrol plane which discovered it.

Water samples brought back by Bunge's plane, which landed on one of the many open lakes on Thursday, showed algae, confirming there is life in the Antarctic lake waters.

The plane brought back readings showing the water is considerably warmer than the open sea, leading scientists to believe there is a subterranean source of heat.

One pilot reported seeing a mound resembling a baby volcano, but it is not unlikely the region may correspond to the keyser area in the Yellowstone National Park in the United States.—United Press.

Flag Dropped At Pole Aboard U.S.S. Mount Olympus, Feb. 16. (Delayed)

Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd flew over the South Pole to-day and dropped a flag of the United Nations at the Pole, dispatches from Little America announced.

Significance of his dropping the flag was not explained. Radio communications between Little America's base and the headquarters ship are difficult because of atmospheric conditions.—Associated Press.

Freddie Mills KO's Bertola

ITALIAN PUTS UP GAME FIGHT

London, Feb. 17. Freddie Mills, British cruiser-weight champion, knocked out Enrico Bertola, of Italy, in the fifth round of a ten-round fight at the Royal Albert Hall to-night.

In the first round Bertola, far from being outclassed, landed some heavy punches to Mills' body, and for a time Mills appeared to be sluggish. Mills did shake the Italian with a left hook, but he came back again with a two-fisted attack.

A bruise showed under Mills' eye as he came up for the second round and Bertola seemed quite content to participate in toe to toe slugging. Mills landed twice with good lefts, but Bertola came back to punish the British champion about the body. Then a right caught Mills on the side of the head and the Briton seemed to have no guard against the Italian's right hand.

After two rounds Bertola had given more than he had taken. In the third, Bertola was sent back on his heels with lefts to the body, but Mills again staggered with a right and for a time seemed to be in trouble.

Saved by Bell

Bertola was cheered in the fourth round when he met Mills' rush with heavy body punches. Mills then landed lefts on his opponent's chin, but himself took punishment when in the ropes. Again, Mills attacked and Bertola's nose bled before he was sent down for a count of five when the bell saved him.

Bertola had a weary look and no apparent guard in the fifth when Mills quickly finished the match.

Bertola was a splendid specimen as he entered the ring. After two rounds Mills seemed bewildered at the success of his opponent. Armed French civil and military police were present as a security measure.

It has not yet been established whether the fires are the act of terrorists or an accident.

No casualties are reported.—Reuter.

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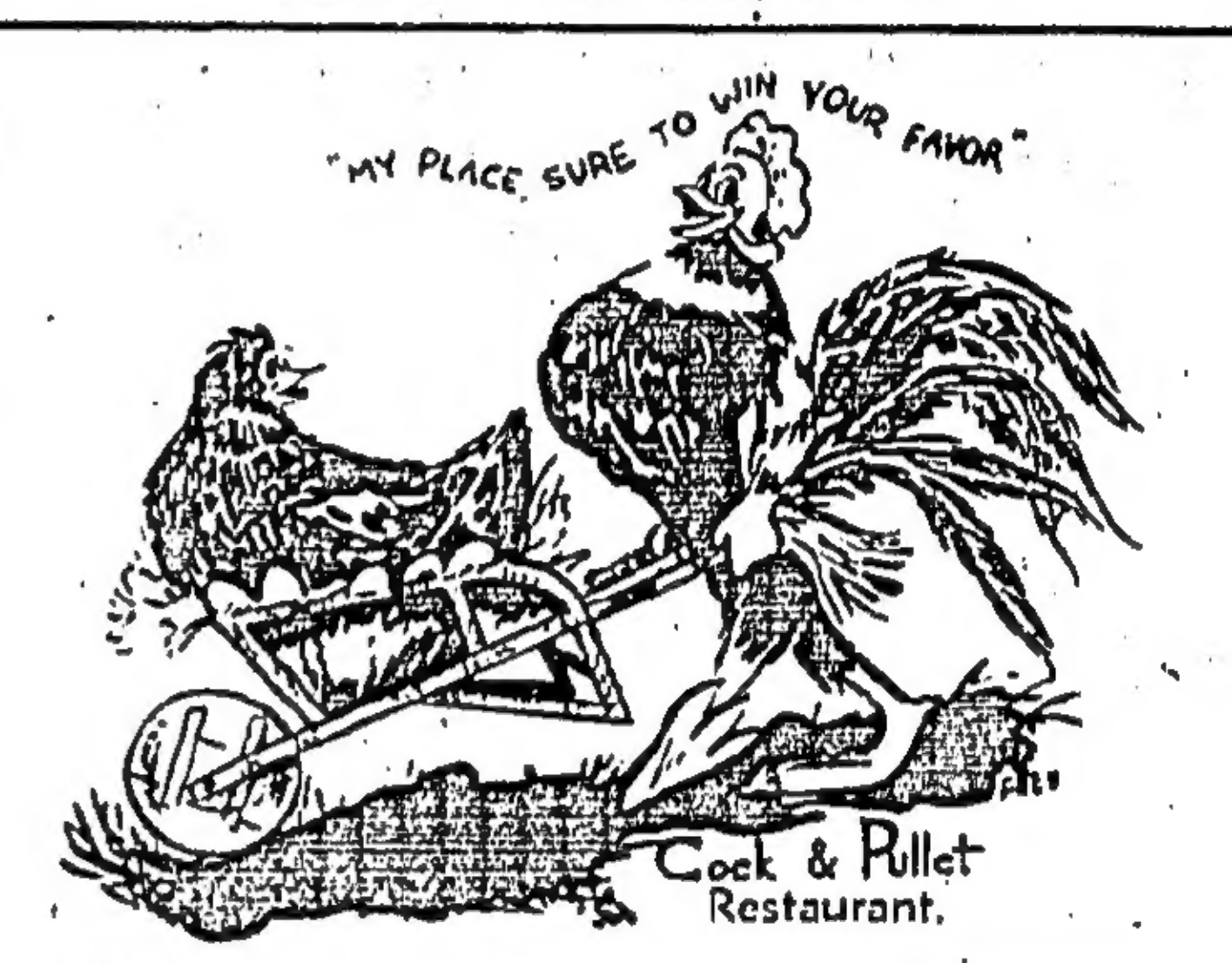
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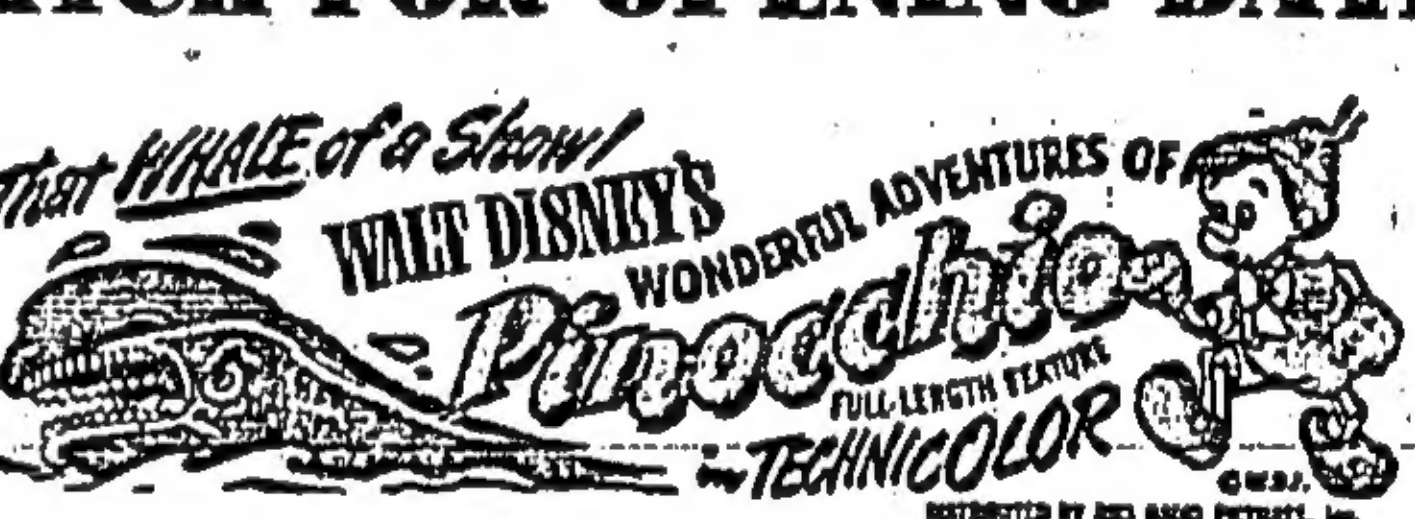
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ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

WATCH FOR OPENING DATE!



1,000 Chinese Lose Their Homes

Saigon, Feb. 17. Fires which gutted a large area of the native quarter adjoining Saigon destroyed the homes of over 1,000 Chinese, according to the Chinese Consulate.

More Annamites were rendered homeless, it was stated. The second fire within 24 hours broke out last night and in less than two hours hundreds of straw-thatched mud, wood and palm-leaf huts were ablaze.

Chinese and Annamites spent the night and this morning salvaging the few remains of their homes. Armed French civil and military police were present as a security measure.

It has not yet been established whether the fires are the act of terrorists or an accident.

No casualties are reported.—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Tuesday, February 18

Almali: Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland, London, 3:30 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtao, Peking, 3:30 p.m.

Beasat: Manila, 2 p.m.

Salmon and Mauritius, 2 p.m.

Shanghai, 4 p.m.

Manila, 2 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin, Shekai, 3 p.m.

Tsai: Canton, 4 p.m.

Wednesday, February 19

Almali: Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, 3:30 p.m.

Shanghai, 10 a.m.

Manila, 2 p.m.

Salmon and Mauritius, 2 p.m.

Shanghai, 4 p.m.

Manila, 2 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin, Shekai, 3 p.m.

Tsai: Canton, 4 p.m.

Thursday, February 20

Almali: Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland, London, 3:30 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtao, Peking, 3:30 p.m.

Beasat: Manila, 2 p.m.

Salmon and Mauritius, 2 p.m.

Shanghai, 4 p.m.

Manila, 2 p.m.

Macao, Tientsin, Shekai, 3 p.m.

Tsai: Canton, 4 p.m.

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